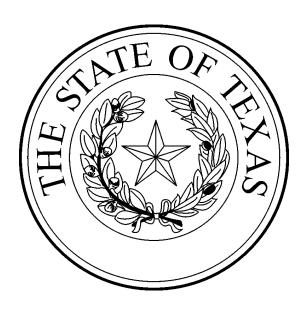
Joint Legislative Task Force on Use of the Sales Tax on Sporting Goods



Interim Report to the 81st Legislature

February 2009

JOINT LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE ON THE USE OF THE SALES TAX ON SPORTING GOODS

REPRESENTATIVE HARVEY HILDERBRAN, Co-Chairman REPRESENTATIVE MYRA CROWNOVER REPRESENTATIVE DREW DARBY REPRESENTATIVE DAWNNA DUKES



SENATOR KIP AVERITT, Co-Chairman SENATOR CRAIG ESTES SENATOR JUAN "CHUY" HINOJOSA SENATOR TOMMY WILLIAMS

February 27, 2009

The Honorable David Dewhurst, Lieutenant Governor of Texas
The Honorable Joe Straus, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Texas
Members of the Texas Legislature
Texas State Capitol
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Governor Dewhurst, Speaker Straus, and Fellow Members:

The Joint Legislative Task Force on the Use of the Sales Tax on Sporting Goods hereby submits its interim report including findings and recommendations for consideration by the Eighty-first Legislature.

Respectfully Submitted,

Representative Harvey Hilderbran, Co-Chair.	Senator Rip Averitt, Co-Chair
Myra Crownover Representative Myra Crownover	Senator Craig Estes
Representative Drew Darby	Senator Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa
Representative Dawnna Dukes	Senator Toppny Williams

Joint Legislative Task Force on the Use of the Sales Tax on Sporting Goods

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INTERIM CHARGE

The Joint Legislative Task Force on the Use of the Sales Tax on Sporting Goods (Task Force) was charged by Section 56 of House Bill 12, 80th Legislature, 2007, to:

- (1) review the items that are included in the definition of "sporting goods" under Section 151.801(e), Tax Code;
- (2) determine the amount of sales tax revenue that must be generated from the sale of "sporting goods" to fund, at a minimum, the appropriations made by the 80th Legislature regarding state parks, local parks, historic sites, coastal management programs, and water planning;
- (3) prepare and present to the legislature a report that describes the findings of the Task Force and includes recommendations regarding the specific items that should be included in the definition of "sporting goods" under Section 151.801(e), Tax Code, in order to more evenly match the revenue streams needed to cover ongoing appropriations (estimated to be \$70 million per annum), net of the use of unexpended balances in 2008-2009 biennium, without creating large dedicated fund balances.

BACKGROUND

From 1993 to 1995, a portion of the cigarette tax was allocated to state parks funding. However, this tax proved to be a declining source of revenue and did not hold a logical connection to parks or park services. As a result, beginning in 1995, a portion of the sales tax revenue generated by sporting goods was allocated to fund state park operations, capital, and local park grants.¹

NATIONAL SPORTING GOODS ASSOCIATION SURVEY

The sales tax on sporting goods is not a direct tax levied on purchases of sporting goods. Rather, it is a carve-out of the state sales tax. To estimate the amount of sales tax revenue generated by the sale of sporting goods, the Texas Tax Code instructs the Comptroller of Public Accounts (Comptroller) to use statistical data regarding the estimated or actual total receipts from the taxable sales of sporting goods.² As the basis for their estimate, the Comptroller's office uses a national survey of household purchases of sporting goods items. This annual survey, which is conducted by the National Sporting Goods Association, generates national sales statistics for 26 categories of apparel and footwear and 29 categories of sporting goods equipment.³ An sample of a survey can be found in Appendix A.

HOUSE BILL 12, 80TH LEGISLATURE

Revenue Allocation and Cap

During the 80th Legislative Session, Representative Harvey Hilderbran filed and passed House Bill (H.B.) 12. Prior to the enactment of this legislation, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's (TPWD) allocation of sporting goods sales tax-generated revenue was capped at \$64 million per biennium. House Bill 12 removed this cap and amended the Tax Code to provide the allocation of all sporting goods sales tax revenue as follows:

- ninety-four percent of sporting goods sales tax revenue is credited to TPWD, and
- six percent is credited to the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

House Bill 12 also provided that the amount of sporting goods sales tax revenue that TPWD and THC may receive be limited to the amounts appropriated in the General Appropriations Act. This provision of the bill will remain in place until the Legislature enacts new legislation related to the definition of the sales tax on sporting goods, after which the limitation will be repealed. During the 2008-2009 biennium, TPWD received \$98.1 million, less than half of the 94 percent of the estimated sporting goods sales taxgenerated revenue that was statutorily allocated to the agency. The balance of funds estimated to have been generated by sporting goods sales that was not appropriated for this purpose was \$117.3 million.⁴

The need to examine the definition of the sales tax on sporting goods in further detail prompted the creation of the Task Force. See Appendix B for a copy of the H.B. 12 language relating to this Task Force. The Task Force was instructed to examine and make recommendations regarding the statutory definition of sporting goods, thereby also examining the manner in which the Comptroller provides the estimate of sporting goods sales. The statutory definition of sporting goods can be found in Appendix C.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP

The eight-member Task Force membership, as established in statute, is made up of the following:

- two members of the House Culture, Recreation and Tourism Committee, one being the chair of the committee and one appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives
- two members, each of whom must be a member of the House Appropriations Committee or House Ways and Means Committee, as appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives

- two members of the Senate Committee on Natural Resources, one being the chair of the committee and one appointed by the Lieutenant Governor
- two members of the Senate Committee on Finance, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor

Statute dictates that the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate the chair of the House Committee on Culture, Recreation, and Tourism to serve as a co-chair of the Task Force. The other joint presiding officer is selected from the Task Force's membership by the Lieutenant Governor. Below is a list of the appointees to the Task Force:

- Representative Harvey Hilderbran, Co-Chair
- Senator Kip Averitt, Co-Chair
- Representative Myra Crownover
- Representative Drew Darby
- Representative Dawnna Dukes
- Senator Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa
- Senator Craig Estes
- Senator Tommy Williams

INTERIM EFFORTS/ISSUE STATUS

INTERIM TASK FORCE HEARING

The Task Force held a public hearing in Austin, Texas, on October 29, 2008. Testimony focused on issues related to the use of the sales tax on sporting goods. The Task Force heard invited testimony from the Legislative Budget Board (LBB), the Comptroller, and

several state agencies. The October 29 hearing agenda and a portion of the written testimony submitted at the hearing can be found in Appendix D.

PROPOSED OPTIONS

Several options were presented to the Task Force regarding the use of tax revenue from the sale of sporting goods.

Option one: Redefine sporting goods in the Tax Code to include parks-related equipment and apparel that are currently not included in the definition, such as canoes and kayaks. Revenue numbers for the inclusion of canoes and kayaks are provided in Appendix E. The altered definition would also exclude non-parks-related items, such as hockey equipment and ice skates. After the definition is restructured, in accordance with H.B. 12, the Legislature would remove the cap on the amount of sales tax revenue that TPWD and THC can receive.

Option two: Discontinue basing sporting goods sales tax revenue estimates on the national survey. Instead, allocate a fixed percentage of all sales tax from sales made in sporting goods stores to TPWD and THC. Proponents argue that this option allows for more succinct accounting by avoiding the need to perform an item-by-item review and debate regarding what qualifies as sporting goods and what does not. Additionally, when new sports, sports equipment, and pastimes are invented and gain popularity, this option would prevent the need to perpetually revisit and statutorily update the qualifying sporting goods list. Under such a system, the money allocated to TPWD and THC would

be based upon actual sales numbers and not an estimate based on a survey of consumers' recollection of purchases made in the twelve months prior. Following the Legislature's choice to implement this option, the cap on the amount of sales tax revenue that TPWD and THC can receive would be removed. Appendix F contains revenue numbers for the actual sales tax reported by sporting goods stores.

Option three: Return to a fixed, statutory appropriation of revenue from the sale of sporting goods for state and local parks.

CONCLUSIONS

The Task Force did not make any formal decisions or recommendations based on their examination of the issue. The 81st Legislature must evaluate the available options, and at a minimum, make some decisions on this issue during the appropriations process.

⁴ Id at 1.

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¹ Zelma Smith, Testimony before the Joint Legislative Task Force on Use of the Sales Tax on Sporting Goods, October 29, 2008, Austin, Texas.

² V.T.A.C., Tax Code, §151.801(d).

³ Eric Stearns, Testimony before the Joint Legislative Task Force on Use of the Sales Tax on Sporting Goods, October 29, 2009, Austin, Texas.

Appendix A

22 = Gym shoes/sneakers 13 = Other "Shoe Type" Codes: Be as specific as possible. | = Aerobic | 13 = Hunting |To Be Answered By Person Most Aware Of Leisure And Sport Footwear Purchases During Past 6 Months (April 1, 2001 - September 31, 2001) 21 = Skateboarding 18 = Sport sandals 19 = Water sport 17 = Volleyball 20 = Boat/deck 14 = Walking 15 = Soccer 16 = Tennis 10 = Factory Outlet Store 11 = Mail Order 12 = Online/Internet 24 = Cycling 23 = Track 12 = Hiking shoes/boots 10 = Jogging/running 11 = Trail running 04 = Baseball/softball 02 = Gross-training 07 = Cheerleading 05 = Basketball 06 = Bowling 08 = Football 01 = Aerobic 03 = Fitness07 = Sears/Penneys 08 = Other Dept. Store 09 = Family Footwear Store 09 = Golf 굲 Purchased Month Price Pald Code Where Per Pair Bought P 04 = Pro Shop 05 = K mart/Target/Wal-Mart 06 = Other Discount Store Brand Of Shoe 01 = Sporting Goods Store 02 = Specialty Athletic Footwear Store 03 = Specialty Sport Shop Tyne Age Of User Of User "Where Bought" Codes: ≥ ≊ ≥ ANSWER THIS SIDE FIRST

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<u> </u> -		away at college) during the past 12 months (October 2000 - September 2001).	ober 2000	 September 2001 		"X" if Nane Bought	ought	•	
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þ		Total	New Used				(New = N Where	Where	2 = Other Sporting Gds Sto
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នម		Tents (3 person +) # #	*# :		69				6 = Target
H		Steeping bags	=#:	E E	c/s				7 = Wal-Mart
30		Stoves (Gas/Propane)##		M D E	S				8 = Uther Discount Store
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TO BE ANSWERED BY PERSON MOST AWARE OF SPORTING GOOD PURCHASES BY ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. 1. For each product, indicate how many were bought (new or used) by the male head, emaile head, and all others in household (including children away at college) during the past 12 months (January 2001 - December 2001). 2. For the most recent purchase of each product, indicate the major Total New Used of each product, indicate the major Total New Used Major User on ser's sex, age, price paid, brand, lems Items Items Sex Age Price paid, brand, lems Items Items Items Items Sex Age Price Brand Used - Used	EHOLD MEMBERS. in household (including children		Where Bought Code	N Where 2= Other Sporting Gds. Store	Bought	- 4= Pro Shop	Tarrat		B= Other Discount Store	9= Warehouse Club		11= Other Dept. Store	12= Mail Order		14= On-line/internet	-	16= United (Specialy);		
For each product, indicate how many were bought (new or used) by the male head, female head, and all away at college) during the past 12 months (January 2001 - December 2001). For the most recent purchase of each product, indicate the major User's sex, age, price paid, brand, Items Items of each product, indicate the major User's sex, age, price paid, brand, Items Items of each product, indicate the major User's sex, age, price paid, brand, Items Items Items Items Items Items Sex Age S	HOUS! others	ought		New = N	Used =														
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	2= Other Sporting Gds, Store	3= Specially Sport Shop	4= Proshop 5= Kmat	6= Target	/= Wal-Wart	0= Warehouse Club	10= Sears	11= Other Dept. Store	12= Mail Order	13= TV Shopping				-/- onle (shear):	
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Appendix B

SECTION 56. (a) The joint legislative task force on the use of the sales tax on sporting goods is composed of eight members, as follows:

- (1) two members of the House Culture, Recreation and Tourism Committee, one being the chair of the committee and one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;
- (2) two members, each of whom must be a member of the House Appropriations Committee or House Ways and Means Committee, as appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;
- (3) two members of the Senate Committee on Natural Resources, one being the chair of the committee and one appointed by the lieutenant governor; and
- (4) two members of the Senate Committee on Finance, appointed by the lieutenant governor.
- (b) The speaker of the house of representatives shall designate the chair of the House Committee on Culture, Recreation, and Tourism to serve as a joint presiding officer of the task force, and the lieutenant governor shall designate another task force member to serve as the other joint presiding officer.

- (c) The task force meets at the call of the joint presiding officers.
 - (d) The task force shall:
- (1) review the items that are included in the definition of "sporting goods" under Section 151.801(e), Tax Code;
- (2) determine the amount of sales tax revenue that must be generated from the sale of "sporting goods" to fund, at a minimum, the appropriations made by the 80th Legislature regarding state parks, local parks, historic sites, coastal management programs, and water planning;
- (3) not later than December 15, 2008, prepare and present to the legislature a report that describes the findings of the task force and includes recommendations regarding the specific items that should be included in the definition of "sporting goods" under Section 151.801(e), Tax Code, in order to more evenly match the revenue streams needed to cover ongoing appropriations (estimated to be \$70 million per annum), net of the use of unexpended balances in 2008-2009 biennium, without creating large dedicated fund balances.
- (e) It is the intent of the 80th Legislature that Section 151.801(c-1), Tax Code, as added by this Act, be repealed on adoption of a statute implementing the

recommendations of the task force.

Appendix C

Definition of Sporting Goods - Tax Code 151.801(e)(2):

(e) In this section:

(2) "Sporting goods" means an item of tangible personal property designed and sold for use in a sport or sporting activity, excluding apparel and footwear except that which is suitable only for use in a sport or sporting activity, and excluding board games, electronic games and similar devices, aircraft and powered vehicles, and replacement parts and accessories for any excluded item.

Appendix D



AGENDA Joint Committee on the Use of the Sales Tax on Sporting Goods Wednesday, October 29, 2008 11:00 a.m. Capitol Extension E1.012

I. Legislative Budget Board

• Zelma Smith, Team Manager, Natural Resources and Judiciary

II. Comptroller of Public Accounts

• Eric Stearns, Senior Revenue Analyst, Revenue Estimating

III. General Land Office

• Jerry Patterson, Commissioner

IV. Texas Historical Commission

- John Nau, Chairman
- Lawerence Oaks, Executive Director
- Donna Williams, Director of Historic Sites

V. Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

• Carter Smith, Executive Director

VI. Public Testimony

VII. Adjourn

SPORTING GOODS SALES TAX ALLOCATION

Since 1993, a portion of the sales tax revenue generated by sporting goods has been statutorily allocated to fund state park operations, capital, and local park grants. Prior to that, state and local parks were each allocated a one penny per pack tax on cigarettes, which probably set the precedent for providing equal allocations to state and local parks. The Sporting Goods Sales Tax (SGST) allocation was introduced because the cigarette tax proved to be a declining revenue source that bore no relationship to the mission of providing state park services.

Figure 1. 2008-09 Biennium								
Estimated State Sales Tax	Revenue from the Sale of Sp	orting Goods						
Category of Sporting Good	Revenue (in \$1000s)	Percent of Total						
Bicycles and Supplies	\$45,024.2	19.6						
Hunting and Firearms Equipment	\$43,396.4	18.9						
Exercise Equipment	\$40,602.2	17.7						
Fishing Tackle	\$26,982.0	11.8						
Golf Equipment	\$21,124.8	9.2						
Camping	\$9,811.1	4.3						
Snow Skiing Equipment	\$6,568.1	2.9						
Hunting-Outdoor Apparel	\$4,007.0	1.7						
Billiards/Indoor Games	\$3,932.4	1.7						
Baseball/Softball	\$3,612.4	1.6						
Skin Diving and Scuba Gear	\$3,326.7	1.5						
Archery	\$3,242.4	1.4						
Wheel Sports and Pogo Sticks	\$3,219.1	1.4						
Tennis Equipment	\$2,921.5	1.3						
Golf Shoes	\$2,287.7	1.0						
Optics	\$1,972.8	0.9						
Basketball	\$1,831.4	0.8						
Bowling	\$1,677.0	0.7						
Football Equipment	\$785.6	0.3						
Cycling Shoes	\$455.7	0.2						
Hockey Equipment and Ice Skates	\$435.9	0.2						
Soccer	\$424.3	0.2						
Bowling Shoes	\$401.0	0.2						
Ski Apparel	\$368.6	0.2						
Water Skis	\$337.5	0.1						
Volleyball and Badminton	\$335.8	0.1						
Racquetball Equipment	\$80.5	0.0						
TOTAL	\$229,164.0	100.0						
Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts, I		ociation						

The Comptroller derives estimates for these receipts using a national survey of the sporting goods market (see Figure 1). The statutory definition of sporting goods from the Tax Code is indicated below. While the SGST is not directly related to park use, no other significant tax or user fee provides a greater connection to park use. Although the types of sporting goods items listed in Figure 1 may not always be used in state and local parks, surveys have shown a relationship between the purchase of sports equipment and state park visitation.

Statutory Definition of Sporting Goods

"Sporting goods" means an item of tangible personal property designed and sold for use in a sport or sporting activity, excluding apparel and footwear except that which is suitable only for use in a sport or sporting activity, and excluding board games, electronic games and similar devices, aircraft and powered vehicles, and replacement parts and accessories for any excluded item.

Source: Tax Code, Sec. 151.801(e)2

House Bill 12, Eightieth Legislature

Prior to September 1, 2007, the biennial statutory allocation of sporting goods sales tax receipts to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department was fixed at \$64.0 million per biennium and distributed as shown in Figure 2:

Figure 2.	-H
Biennial Statutory Allocation of Sporting Goods Sales Tax Receipts (BEFORE House Bill 12)	(\$ in millions)
State Parks Account No. 64	
Texas Recreation and Local Parks Account No. 467	.\$31.0
Parks and Wildlife Conservation and G. is 1.4	\$31.0
Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Capital Account No. 5004 TOTAL	\$2.0
IOTAL	\$64.0

House Bill 12 provides for a statutory allocation of ALL SGST receipts: 6% to the Texas Historical Commission (THC); and, 94% to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), with the amount designated for TPWD specifically allocated by General Revenue-Dedicated account as shown in Figure 3.

However, House Bill 12 limits the amount of receipts TPWD and THC may receive to the amounts appropriated in the General Appropriations Act (GAA). Biennial appropriations of SGST receipts total \$111.8 million in the 2008-09 GAA. (See attached table for amounts of the SGST in the 2008-09 GAA.)

The amounts estimated to be collected exceed the amounts appropriated in the 2008-09 GAA by \$117.3 million, and are used to fund other General Revenue appropriations.

Figure 3.		
Statutory Allocation of Sporting Goods Sales Tax Receipts (AFTER House Bill 12) Texas Historical Commission Historic Site Account (see note) Texas Parks and Wildlife Department State Parks Account No. 64 Texas Recreation and Local Parks Account No. 467 Large County and Municipality Recreation and Parks Account (see note) Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Capital Account No. 5004 TOTAL	Statutory Allocation percentage 6% 94% 74% 15% 10%	Maximum Statutory Allocation 2008-09 (\$ in millions) \$13.7 \$215.4 \$32.3 \$21.5
Note: Eightieth Legislature did not grampt Historic Sit. 17	100%	\$229.1

Note: Eightieth Legislature did not exempt Historic Site and Large County and Municipality Recreation and Parks accounts from funds consolidation which means that the funds were not created and revenue is retained in the General Revenue Fund.

House Bill 12 includes a provision creating a joint legislative task force on the use of the sporting goods sales tax to:

- Review and make recommendations regarding the items included in the statutory definition of sporting goods.
- Determine the amount of SGST receipts required to fund 2008-09 appropriated amounts for state and local parks, historic sites, coastal management programs and water planning.
- Present a report to the Eighty-first Legislature no later than December 15, 2008, which includes the findings of the Task Force, and recommendations regarding those items necessary to include in the statutory definition of sporting goods in order to generate enough revenue to accomplish the following:
 - Fund estimated ongoing annual appropriations of \$70.0 million, and hold the agency harmless for the use of one-time fund balances in the 2008-09 biennium (approximately \$50 million); and
 - While funding this annual spending level, generate too much revenue to be deposited, but not appropriated out of the GR-dedicated accounts receiving the SGST allocation, thus creating large unexpended balances.

Finally, there is language in House Bill 12 stating that it is the intent of the Eightieth Legislature that the cap limiting the SGST allocation to TPWD and THC to appropriated amounts be repealed upon adoption of a statute implementing the task force's recommendations. (See attached document for text of section of House Bill 12 establishing the joint task force.)

Sporting Goods Sales Tax in the 2008-09 General Appropriations Act (GAA) 2008-09 Biennial Revenue Estimate = \$229.1 Million

		House Maxii Statutory		2008–	D9 GAA*	Indesignated SGST Receipts****
Agencies Receiving Statutory Allocations Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	Ļ	(\$ in millions)	% of Total	(\$ in millions)	% of Each Statutory Allocation	(\$ in millions)
·	\$	215.4	94%	\$ 98.1	46%	\$ 117.3
Texas Historical Commission (THC) **		13.7	6%	13,7	100%	0
Total	\$	229.1	100%	\$ 111.8		\$ 117.3

	to Ti	PWD = \$	Allocation 215.4 million %)	2	800	-09 GAA*	Undesignate SGST Receipts***
Statutory Distribution to TPWD General Revenue-Dedicated Accounts State Parks Account No. 64		millions)	% of Total	(\$ in million		% of Each Statutory Allocation	(\$ in millions
Amounts appropriated: state park operations and minor repair (\$33.6 million); coastal erosion projects (\$25.0 million); debt service (\$6.2 million); and land acquisition (\$0.3 million)	\$	159.4	74%	\$ €	55.1	41%	
Local Parks Accounts 1) Texas and Recreation Parks Account 2) Large County and Municipality Recreation and Parks Account***		32.3 21.5	15% 10%		8.6 2.4	5 8 % 5 8 %	13. 9.
Conservation and Capital Account No. 5004		2.2	1%		2.0	91%	0.2
Notes:	\$	215.4	100%	\$ 98	3.1	KIRCHENSON FILE	\$ 117.3

Notes:

^{*}In addition to amounts shown above, an estimated additional \$23 million will be spent on employee benefits for TPWD and THC historic site staff during the 2008-09 biennium.

^{**}House Bill 12 created a Historic Site Account, which was not exempted from funds consolidation. In the 2008-09 biennium, THC amounts are being deposited to a General Revenue subaccount.

^{***}Like the Historic Site Account, the Large County and Municipality Recreation and Parks Account (which was also created by House Bill 12) was not exempted from funds consolidation. However, TPWD is following legislative intent and applying a 60%/40% split to its appropriation with 60% of funds designated for small entities with populations less than 500,000, and 40% for large entities with populations of 500,000 or more.

^{****}Undesignated SGST receipts are classified as General Revenue, and are used in the 2008-09 biennium for other purposes.

Presentation to the Joint Committee on the Use of the Sales Tax on Sporting Goods

October 29, 2008

Presented by:

Eric Stearns

Senior Revenue Analyst - Revenue Estimating Division Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts



Allocation of State Sales Tax Revenue to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and Texas Historical Commission



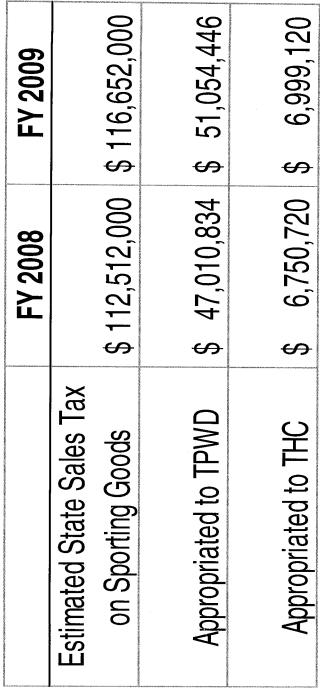
94% of sales tax from the sale of sporting goods to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

6% to Texas Historical Commission.

<u>လ</u> than tax more sales credited May not be appropriated.

Prior to HB 12 (80R), amount to TPWD was capped at \$32 million annually; no allocation to THC at that time.

Estimated Sales Tax on Sporting Goods and Appropriations to TPWD and THC





National Sporting Goods Association Survey (NSGA)



- Nationwide survey of household purchases of sporting goods items.
- Conducted annually, covering a broad range of items.
- National sales statistics for 26 categories of apparel and footwear and 29 categories of sporting goods equipment.
- Major categories include a regional breakout.

What is a Sporting Good?



Tax Code 151.801 (e)(2)

"Sporting goods" means an item of tangible personal property designed and sold for use in a sport or sporting activity, excluding apparel and footwear except that which is suitable only for use in a sport or sporting activity, and excluding board games, electronic games and similar devices, aircraft and powered vehicles, and replacement parts and accessories for any excluded item.

Twenty seven categories of items were included in the NSGA survey for the 2008-09 estimate.

The following is an example of items included/excluded by the definition:

Excluded	Basketball Shoes	Tennis Shoes	Pleasure Boats
Included	Bowling Shoes	Cycling Shoes	Golf Shoes

Estimated State Sales Tax Collections from Sporting Goods (\$ thousands)

Sporting Goods Category	2009
Archery	\$ 1,650
Baseball/Softball	1,839
Basketball	932
Bicycles and Supplies	22,919
Billiards/Indoor Games	2,040
Bowling	854
Bowling Shoes	204
Camping	4,994
Cycling Shoes	232
Exercise Equipment	20,668
Fishing Tackle	13,735
Football Equipment	400
Golf Equipment	10,753
Golf Shoes	1,165
Hockey Equipment and Ice Skates	222
Hunting and Firearms Equipment	22,090
Hunting/Outdoor Apparel	2,002
Optics	1,004
Racquetball Equipment	41
Ski Apparel	188
Skin Diving and Scuba Gear	1,693
Snow Skiing Equipment	3,343
Soccer	216
Tennis Equipment	1,487
Volleyball and Badminton	171
Water Skis	172
Wheel Sports	1,639
Total	\$ 116,652



Taxable Sales from Sporting Goods Stores NAICS Code 451110



Data gathered from sales tax reports.

 Sales of <u>all items</u>, not just sporting goods.

FiscalSporting GoodsYearStores2003\$ 121,590,5782004128,764,9372005147,455,7692006171,960,3432007192,986,371		Sales Tax from
03 \$ 04 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	Egg	Sporting Goods
	Year	Stores
	2003	\$
	2004	128,764,937
	2002	147,455,769
	2006	171,960,343
	2007	192,986,371
	2008	207,587,432

Appendix E

Estimated Sales Tax on Canoes and Kayaks (Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts)

Fiscal Year	Datimeted Color T	T 10.1 T	
riscai reai	Estimated Sales Tax on	Estimated Sales Tax on	Total Sporting Goods
	Sporting Goods	Canoes and Kayaks (not	Including Canoes and
		included in SGST	<u>Kayaks</u>
		estimate)	
	·		
2003	\$90,905,000	\$1,241,000	\$92,146,000
		, ,	\$ = ,1 10,000
2004	£02 921 000	Ø1 201 000	#05.110.000
2004	\$93,821,000	\$1,291,000	\$95,112,000
2005	\$97,125,000	\$1,357,000	\$98,482,000
	, ,	1 - 9 19 1	<i>\$ 2</i> , 10 2 , 000
2006	\$104.921.000	Φ1 444 000	#106.075.000
2000	\$104,831,000	\$1,444,000	\$106,275,000
2007	\$108,396,000	\$1,499,000	\$109,895,000
		41,155,000	ψ109,093,000
2008	Ф110 510 000	#1 750 000	
2008	\$112,512,000	\$1,558,000	\$114,070,000
2009	\$116,652,000	\$1,608,000	\$118,260,000
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<i>+ 1,0 0 0,0 0 0</i>	\$110,200,000
2010	\$120.947.000	Ø1 (C4 000	#100 #11 000
2010	\$120,847,000	\$1,664,000	\$122,511,000
2011	\$125,294,000	\$1,719,000	\$127,013,000
		42,723,000	Ψ121,013,000

Appendix F

Sales Tax Based on Taxable Sales Reported by Sporting Goods Stores NAICS 451110 (Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts)

Fiscal Year	Sales Tax Based on Taxable Sales Reported by Sporting Goods Stores NAICS 451110
2003	\$121,590,578
2004	\$128,764,937
2005	\$147,455,769
2006	\$171,960,343
2007	\$192,986,371
2008	\$196,466,211
2009	\$202,829,998
2010	\$209,875,329
2011	\$216,767,517